

APRIL 1972

TWELFTH YEAR — No. 133

international review of the red cross



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INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF THE RED CROSS

APRIL 1972 - No. 133

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**FRENCH EDITION
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The French edition of this Review is issued every month under the title of *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*. It is, in principle, identical with the English edition and may be obtained under the same conditions.

**SUPPLEMENTS
TO THE REVIEW**

SPANISH

Irena Domanska : La Cruz Roja y los problemas del medio humano - Dos aspectos de la actividad del CICR.

GERMAN

Irena Domanska : Das Rote Kreuz und die Probleme des Umweltschutzes - Unterricht des humanitären Völkerrechts.

**INTERNATIONAL
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INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

CONFERENCE OF RED CROSS EXPERTS

VIENNA — MARCH 1972

From 20 to 24 March 1972, the second session of the Conference of Red Cross Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts was held in Vienna.¹ It had been convened by the International Committee of the Red Cross and took place in Vienna at the invitation of the Austrian Red Cross. Almost a hundred delegates represented the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Burundi, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Dem. Rep.), Germany (Fed. Rep.), Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Korea (Democratic People's Republic), Korea (Republic), Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., Vietnam (Republic) and Yugoslavia.

The opening ceremony took place in the ceremonial hall of the Hofburg, speeches being made by Dr. Rudolf Kirchschläger, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Hans Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross, and Mr. Marcel A. Naville, President of the ICRC. We give excerpts below, in addition to which we would mention that Mr. Naville expressed the International Committee's gratitude to the Austrian Government and to the Austrian Red Cross which had made a very considerable contribution to the organizing of the conference. He also thanked the National Societies represented by the many delegates, and the League of Red Cross Societies which also sent representatives.

¹ Plate.

Mr. R. Kirchschläger, Minister for Foreign Affairs :

...This conference seems to me particularly important as an attempt to ensure a wider dissemination of humanitarian ideas which nowadays are not yet or only inadequately recognized. This is why I consider it so striking that the Red Cross should endeavour to find ways and means of adapting the treaty principles essential to the application of international humanitarian law to present-day requirements, and thus as far as possible to fill the gaps which have appeared since the four Geneva Conventions were adopted in 1949...

...The Republic of Austria, as a neutral State in perpetuity, is happy to act as host to this Conference of Experts in Vienna. If there is a State whose moral and legal duty it is to help establish a more humane world, that is the neutral State. On behalf of the Austrian Government, I therefore extend a very cordial welcome to you as experts in the humanitarian field. Your activity is necessary because, in this world, foreign policy has on the whole not yet attained its final and most important objective: to be an absolute and pure policy of peace. I therefore regard it as one of the aims of Austrian foreign policy to support your efforts, your work and the aid you render mankind. I do not think this assistance should be confined to understanding your humanitarian action. May the whole world be convinced that "pacigence" should replace belligerence and that there is no problem in the world that cannot be solved better by "pacigence" than by belligerence...

...The Republic of Austria endeavours, as far as it can, to co-operate in the settlement of conflicts. It also approved a resolution of the twenty-fifth General Assembly of the United Nations, in 1970, calling upon all parties to any armed conflict to comply with the terms and provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, which resolution endorsed the continuing efforts of the International Committee of the Red Cross to secure the effective application of that Convention.

The unspeakable suffering entailed by fighting in territories at war should give rise to more widespread international assistance. It calls not only for a more liberal interpretation, but for a broader application of the Geneva Conventions, whose sole purpose is to

help people in a thoroughly impartial manner and, in particular, to protect women and children.

The idea and the purpose of the Red Cross are simple, and in that very simplicity lies their greatness. A task that is worth shouldering is not merely that of recognizing and prizing them, but of putting them into practice. May the efforts of the Red Cross receive the support they need, at international level and in the community of nations as a whole.

Dr. H. von Lauda, President of the Austrian Red Cross:

... For the second time in a few years, the Austrian Red Cross has the honour to act as host to a Conference of the International Red Cross. In 1965, Austria had the privilege of organizing the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross. Today we receive experts from thirty-six National Red Cross Societies to discuss the development and reaffirmation of international humanitarian law.

While, in its essential aspects, the XXth International Conference of the Red Cross differs from this conference of experts, I am convinced that there is an immediate link between the two gatherings. In 1965, our essential task was to guard against the rift which had threatened the International Red Cross ever since the XIXth International Conference of the Red Cross, held in New Delhi in 1957, and to prevent the stagnation of international humanitarian law which had set in as far back as 1949. Today we can say that both those aims were achieved in Vienna. Despite differences of opinion, we succeeded in creating an atmosphere of co-operation, as manifest in the forty resolutions adopted by the Conference. It has, in fact, already been possible to put into practice many of the ideas summarized in those resolutions. I venture to remind you that the basic principles of the Red Cross, proclaimed as the "Vienna Declaration", are already firmly rooted in the world conscience. We realize, of course, that in 1965 the foundations alone were laid in Vienna, and that the fulfilment of those ideas still calls for much effort. The Conference of Experts convened in Vienna by the International Committee of the Red Cross is in itself an effort to find a solution to the problems that still exist.

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Basing itself on the fundamental resolution on measures for the protection of civilian populations which was adopted at the Vienna Conference, the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, in Istanbul in 1969, was also concerned about how international humanitarian law could be developed. Resolution XIII called upon the International Committee of the Red Cross to draw up proposals and submit them to governments.

The International Committee of the Red Cross is carrying out that mission in co-operation with National Red Cross Societies, and that is why it invited you to take part in a conference at The Hague last year, and to come to Vienna this year. The results of these conferences should contribute to facilitating the task of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

The fact that the two draft additional protocols to the four Geneva Conventions can now be submitted to the Red Cross experts as working documents indicates the extent to which the work underlying the adaptation of existing international law to changing war techniques and political conditions throughout the world has advanced.

So long as we have no means of preventing war, the development of international humanitarian law must be a special mission for the Red Cross. We must admit that international law has undergone profound changes over the past decade. In the era of atomic weapons, the aim of the humanitarian rules of international law is not only to relieve the sufferings of war victims, but to create conditions for the survival of mankind. With that aim, your task is a particularly important one. . . .

Mr. M. A. Naville, President of the International Committee of the Red Cross:

. . . The XXth International Conference of the Red Cross, which was held in Vienna in 1965 and conducted by Dr. von Lauda with competence and courtesy, adopted a formal resolution, which we call the Vienna Declaration, relative to the protection of civilian populations against the dangers of indiscriminate warfare, the first result of our efforts in that field.

In that same Resolution XXVIII, the Conference urged the ICRC to pursue the development of international humanitarian law, and on the day when the Vienna Declaration was adopted, those of us who were present at that memorable meeting realized that the time to re-state humanitarian law was close at hand. We had a first vision of the plan of action which has today brought us together: to draw up for submission to States a number of proposals not designed to recast the Geneva Conventions, but to explain and complete them as regards some important points. The success achieved in Vienna, in a specific sector, encouraged a resolute step forward in that direction and was a good omen for the future.

The work has so far advanced considerably. The ICRC first submitted its plan and its hopes to the XXIst International Conference of the Red Cross, held in Istanbul in 1969. Then, strengthened by the support and authority of that high assembly, it prepared a considerable documentation which in the first place was submitted to the Red Cross experts gathered at The Hague last year, and subsequently to the Conference of Government Experts, convened in Geneva in May 1971, which assembled delegates from some forty countries. While that Conference allowed an appreciable step forward, it was unable to deal with its whole programme, and that is why a second session, which this time is open to all countries, is being convened in Geneva this spring. Like last year, it seemed necessary, in the first place, to call a meeting of experts of National Red Cross Societies, all of which have been invited to take part in this meeting. And that is the reason why we are here.

I might add that, after the first session of government experts, the ICRC held a series of consultations with experts from different countries, in Geneva and elsewhere. We found their advice invaluable in drawing up the draft protocols.

In addition, the ICRC called a meeting, held in Geneva in November 1971, of representatives of the non-governmental organizations which for many years have taken an unflinching interest in the work done in the legal field. The results of that Conference and the recommendations which it formulated will also be submitted to the forthcoming session of government experts.

Lastly, at earlier meetings the wish was expressed that countries

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

which had recently achieved independence should be more closely associated in that task. The ICRC therefore sent two missions to Africa. They went to a number of capitals and contacted the authorities of those countries with a view to awakening their interest in the joint cause. It is to be hoped that following these missions more African countries will send experts to the second session of experts.

Again, at a meeting of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in Arabic-speaking countries held in Baghdad early this month, ICRC representatives had an opportunity to draw the attention of those Societies, and through them that of their Governments, to our work and to the meeting to be held in May.

Now, you have before you what is, so to speak, the complete text of the two draft Protocols which the ICRC has been able to draw up. They comprise the provisions intended to supplement, on the one hand, the Geneva Conventions as a whole, in cases of international conflict, and, on the other, Article 3 common to those Conventions, relative to armed conflicts not of an international character. We have considered it advisable to concentrate the subject matter in two documents rather than submit a series of separate protocols. Yet the different fields are dealt with in distinct chapters, so that the two drafts could be split up, if the States preferred it that way, into as many independent protocols as there are chapters.

Let us now consider the broad outline of the new rules to be established. First of all, in the field of *the wounded and the sick*, which the Red Cross has always had so close at heart, two chapters have already been approved by experts: their purpose is to afford all civilian medical personnel, so long as it is under government supervision, the protection to which it is legally entitled and which it still lacks. It will henceforth be possible to set up in every country a civilian medical service entitled to display the red cross emblem, or to merge military and civilian health services.

A further chapter refers to medical transport. By perfecting technical marking systems it should be possible to recreate a medical flying corps immune from attack, and this, too, will call for a new set of rules.

CONFERENCE OF RED CROSS EXPERTS

VIENNA, 20-24 March 1972

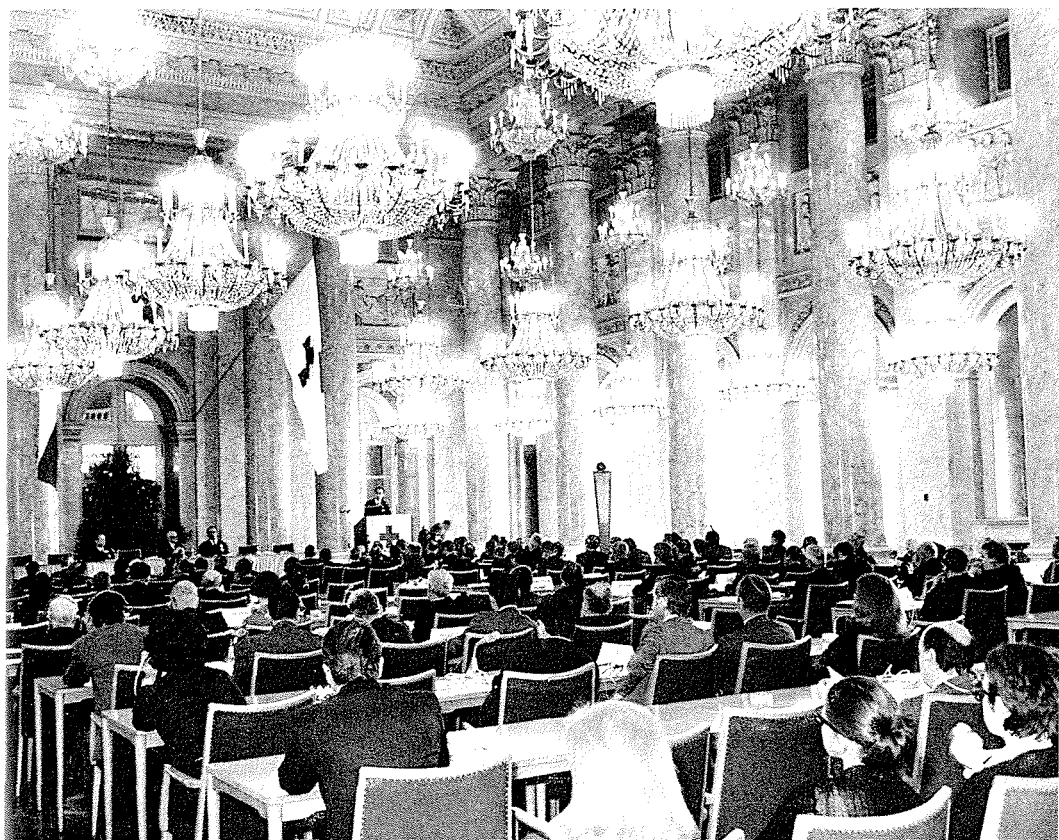


Photo Schikola, Vienna.

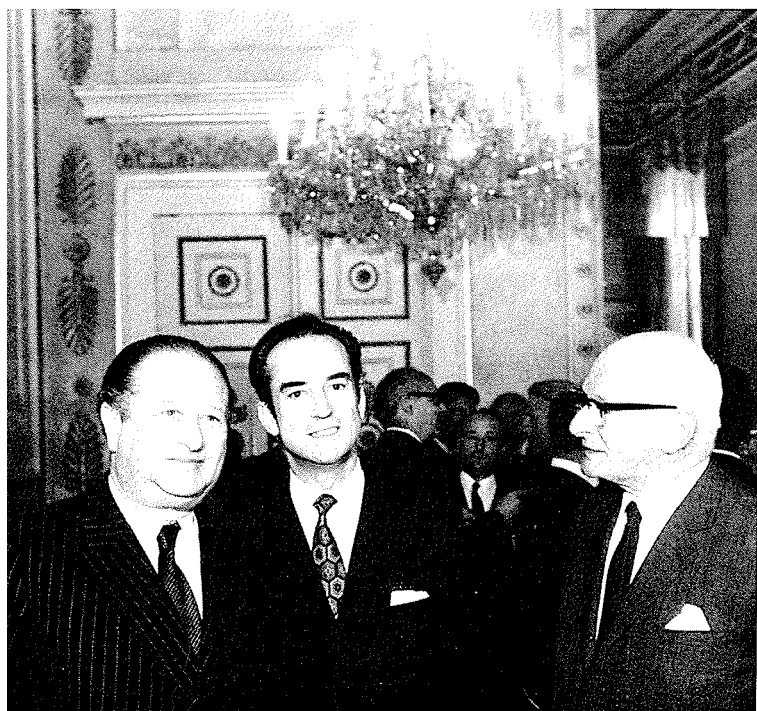
Opening meeting : address by the President of the ICRC.



One of the sessions.

Vienna: The Conference of Red Cross Experts.

At a reception: *from left to right*, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, the President of the ICRC and the President of the Austrian Red Cross.



Photos Schikola and
Wolfgang Düll, Vienna.

A matter which is at the very core of the development of humanitarian law is *the protection of the civilian population* against the dangers of modern warfare. The Fourth Geneva Convention, which was finally concluded in 1949 for the benefit of civilians, protects them only against arbitrary action by the enemy authority and not against certain methods of warfare, particularly bombing. It should nevertheless be possible for the Powers to accept rules under which civilians would be spared. In this respect, our drafts make a clearer distinction between the civilian population and the military. They call on belligerents to adopt certain precautions and safeguards for the benefit of non-combatants.

An equally important and sensitive problem is that of protecting the human person in *conflicts not of an international character*. Since 1949, the Geneva Conventions have contained a common Article 3 which applies to these cases and which has already rendered great service. But this is only a first step in the right direction, and experience has shown its shortcomings. There is an imperative need to adapt it to present needs: that is the aim of the second draft Protocol which we are submitting to you, a kind of miniature Convention but consisting of minimum, moderate and realistic provisions which any State can accept without thereby being unable to ensure the security of its population.

I cannot develop all the subjects on our present agenda and shall therefore confine myself to mentioning once more the problem of *guerrilla warfare*, a form of combat that in our present-day era has assumed such proportions that it can no longer be ignored. It arises, above all, where there is a marked imbalance between the opposing forces: one of the parties then tries to offset its weakness by having recourse to an underground struggle and even terrorism, in order to produce an atmosphere of insecurity. The opponent, too, is often inclined to make ill-use of the means of repression. The population, dragged this way and that, is sometimes involved in the confrontation. It is certainly the first victim. Is it not possible to provide minimum rules which both parties should observe in order to ensure minimum protection for disarmed combatants, and particularly for non-combatants ?

Lastly, there is a point of special interest to National Red Cross Societies and which deserves to be carefully studied, and that is

the role which the Societies are to play in developing and spreading knowledge of humanitarian law. A fine field of action thus lies open before them. A number of leaders of National Societies have imparted their very interesting ideas. We welcome them because, although the Conventions ensure that a great many lives are saved, they can do so only if the Conventions are known to those who are to apply them.

This is the programme and these are the documents on which you will be expected to pronounce during the coming few days, before the second session of government experts meets on 3 May. We are convinced that that session will approve these texts and that we shall be able to submit them in the not so distant future to an assembly of plenipotentiaries which alone has the power to endow them with the force of law...

During the discussions there was unanimous approval of the draft Protocols drawn up by the ICRC with a view to supplementing the 1949 Geneva Conventions and to be submitted to the second session of the Conference of Government Experts which will be held next May in Geneva.

The experts were interested particularly in matters directly affecting Red Cross Societies, such as medical transport, the protection of civilian medical personnel, the use of the red cross emblem and the protection of civilian medical establishments. Measures for the safeguard of the population against the dangers arising from hostilities were also discussed, the predominating topics being the distinction between military objectives and civilian objects, respect for civilians and civilian property, and reprisals.

The relief which Red Cross Societies might be called upon to provide for conflict victims was a question which received the experts' full attention, as did the role of National Societies in the development and propagation of international humanitarian law. National Societies can make a worthwhile contribution to the dissemination of the humanitarian principles of the Geneva Conventions among the public, particularly among youth. They can also arouse greater interest in those principles in such specialized circles as universities and the medical profession. The efforts of the Red Cross Societies should also

be directed towards governments, in order to maintain liaison and interest in these questions.

Throughout the proceedings the experts displayed keen interest in the subjects discussed, and many suggestions were put forward for submission to the second session of the Conference of Government Experts.

The Conference had been extremely well organized by the Austrian Red Cross, which earned the gratitude of participants for the cordial welcome extended to them and which they would long remember.

Whilst in Vienna, the delegates of the ICRC, the League, and the National Societies were received by Mr. Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Federal Chancellor, Mr. Hans Bock, Vice-Burgomaster of Vienna, and Mr. Andreas Maurer, Governor of Lower Austria.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDO-PAKISTAN CONFLICT VICTIMS

Red Cross action is continuing in the Indian sub-continent :

In India and Pakistan

Visits to prisoners and internees

ICRC delegates in India and in Pakistan are working to help prisoners of war in accordance with the provisions of the Third Geneva Convention.

In Pakistan, since early 1972, they have paid fifteen visits to Indian prisoners of war in a camp at Lyallpur, a camp and two hospitals at Rawalpindi, and hospitals at Lahore, Hyderabad, Okara and Kharian.

In India, there are about 90,000 prisoners of war in some 40 camps in the Ganges Basin. Since arriving in India, ICRC delegates had by the end of March already visited about 15,000 prisoners at Bareilly (4 camps), Faizabad (2 camps), Amballa and Ranchi, as well as in hospitals in Bareilly and Mildery. These visits are continuing. The ICRC delegates have also visited nearly 2,500 Pakistani civilians who, being in India at the time of hostilities, have been interned in camps at Allahabad, Visapur and Bareilly. These persons are protected by the Fourth Geneva Convention.

Mail and relief supplies

The ICRC is being used more and more as an intermediary. More than 300,000 civilian family messages have passed through the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva, and several tens of thousands of messages are sent direct each week. Furthermore, the ICRC recently received 5,000 answers which will open the way to a regular exchange of letters among dispersed families. Pakistani and Indian

prisoners of war have already written several tens of thousands of letters to their families in their respective countries. This mail is sent direct from one country to the other or exchanged when ICRC delegates in Pakistan and India meet at Wagah, on the frontier between the two countries.

As mentioned in last month's *International Review*, the first meeting took place on 22 February. On that occasion, 650 parcels for Indian prisoners of war in Pakistan and 2,000 parcels for Pakistani prisoners of war in India were exchanged.¹ These standard parcels of foodstuffs and clothing had been prepared by the Indian and Pakistani National Red Cross Societies for their nationals.

In Bangladesh

Relief is still being brought to the civilians, with the generous and effective aid of National Societies.

Surgical units

The surgical aspect is now fast returning to normal and the emergency period requiring the presence of Red Cross surgical teams in the various parts of the country has now drawn to a close. Local doctors give post-operative treatment in the twenty-odd hospitals which have resumed full activity around the country.

Consequently, the surgical units sent by the National Red Cross Societies of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden, which had been working respectively at Chuadanga, Khulna, Mirzapur and Dacca, left Bangladesh in March and were not replaced.

In one specific field, however, specialized assistance is necessary, and that is the supply of artificial limbs for the disabled. The Holy Family Hospital in Dacca, run by the local Red Cross, assisted by the Swiss Red Cross, is used particularly for this. The Swiss Red Cross is currently studying the possibility of setting up an artificial limb workshop, and the Danish Red Cross has already sent two physiotherapists.

¹ *Plate.*

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Medico-social teams

On the other hand, the thirteen socio-medical teams, also supplied by National Red Cross Societies, will continue their work throughout the country. In all there are 61 people: four *Swedes* at Mymensingh, five *Finns* at Dinajpur, four *Danes* at Khulna, five *Norwegians* at Rajshahi, four *French* at Comilla/Sylhet, four *Spaniards* also at Comilla/Sylhet, five *Japanese* at Hatia, eleven *West Germans* at Dacca and Pabna, five *British* at Saidpur, five *Belgians* at Madaripur, five *Canadians* at Saidpur and four *New Zealanders* at Nilphamari.

These teams have two very important jobs to do: they distribute supplies (foodstuffs and blankets) to the villagers in their respective areas and they give the civilian population out-patient treatment and help with mass vaccination sessions. In this way, for example, the Belgian Red Cross team vaccinated 3,000 people against smallpox in the Madaripur region in early March with the help of the local health authorities. The supplies distributed during March, totalling more than 6,000 tons, consisted in the main of blankets, clothing, cereals (rice, wheat), high protein foods, powdered milk and baby food.

The distribution of these supplies is sometimes slower than expected, owing to the difficulties of moving both men and merchandise. However, the ICRC has two DC-6 planes, provided by the Swiss Government, which are to be used for transporting stocks from Chittagong to the hinterland and from Calcutta to Bangladesh. New Zealand has offered the services of a Hercules C-130 plane until the end of April for similar transport operations. Furthermore, the ICRC has the use of three helicopters, two provided by the Federal Republic of Germany and one by Sweden, and these are used specially for moving teams and medicaments which are much less bulky than other supplies.

Each team has several vehicles in its area. The full ICRC fleet consists of 55 lorries of which 34 were provided by the United Nations, 16 by the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic and 5 by the League; 34 cars and Land-Rovers, some supplied by the UN; 30 ambulances, a gift from the German Red Cross in the Federal Republic, and 7 motorboats.

The goods distributed are provided in the form of gifts or loans by organizations such as the United Nations, UNICEF, the Catholic Relief Services, the European Economic Community, and by many National Red Cross Societies.

Administrative staff and ICRC delegates at the end of March

All this requires a large technical and administrative staff (70 persons from Red Cross Societies in 12 countries and the League of Red Cross Societies). There were 37 ICRC delegates in Bangladesh and 2 at Calcutta (apart from the 9 delegates in New Delhi and the 6 in Islamabad who are discharging the ICRC's treaty obligations).

Financing

To finance its relief work in Bangladesh, the ICRC has launched an appeal to National Red Cross Societies and has approached a number of governments.

By 15 March 1972, the ICRC had received cash gifts for a total of about 6 million Swiss francs from the governments of Belgium, Canada, Great Britain, Norway and Switzerland, and from the following 16 National Societies: Australia, Canada, Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Great Britain, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States, as well as from the League of Red Cross Societies and other organizations.

*

After this account of recent events, we think a narrative sent to us by an ICRC delegate may be of interest. It concerns the first operation for the repatriation of Indian and Pakistani seriously wounded prisoners of war, which we mentioned in our last issue and which took place on 25 February.

The operation was carefully calculated and planned. A DC-6 aircraft flying for the International Red Cross was to leave New Delhi at 07.30 GMT and to repatriate twenty-seven seriously wounded Pakistani prisoners of war. Another DC-6, bearing the red cross emblem, was to leave Rawalpindi at the same time and

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bring back to India seventeen seriously wounded prisoners of war. Thus between the two hostile countries the first mutual concession following the war was about to materialize. But in India the plane did not take off at the scheduled time because one of its engines broke down.

To carry out this humanitarian operation for the exchange of the seriously wounded, the ICRC delegates in New Delhi and in Rawalpindi had had to act successively as strategists, accountants, jurists, travel agents and lawyers. In Pakistan and in India, they had secured concessions and wrested compromise agreements for the enemy prisoners. Eventually the foes of yesterday say "yes" to that which draws them together. And suddenly, without losing a minute, the plan must be stopped. Explanations must be given, persuasion must be used. In New Delhi and Rawalpindi, the operation is postponed for twenty-four hours.

* * *

On the following morning, the ICRC delegates once more go over the plan for the operation, point by point. Others do the same in New Delhi and Rawalpindi. The repatriation of prisoners of war is a peace manoeuvre conducted like a war operation. And then, all of a sudden, the telephone brings a devastating announcement from the airport: the plane will not be ready in time. Again telephone calls have to be made. Radio messages must be broadcast, misgivings dispelled, and matters explained across frontiers.

At 15.30, everyone is on the airfield. Newspapermen too, who have been waiting since early morning, as they did yesterday. But, above all, lying in army hospital cots, are the captives, forty-four men whose bodies are maimed and who still hope to be among their own people that very evening.

As the sun sets on the horizon, something at last seems to be happening. On the opposite side of the airfield, an aircraft bearing the red cross is outlined against the sky. Then again nothing happens. The waiting goes on while shadows gradually lengthen.

At 18.00, the four engines are at least in running order! The plane is still on the ground, but suddenly it advances, turns and proceeds to the tarmac. Two minutes later, it is ready to receive the wounded. A telephone call is put through to the hospital, and within twenty minutes ambulances bring their passengers to the aircraft. And then there is yet another telephone call: the plane from Rawalpindi has not waited; it is due to arrive in half an hour!

REPATRIATION OF WOUNDED PRISONERS



Photo J. J. Kurz/ICRC

Severely wounded Indian and Pakistani prisoners of war are flown back home to their respective countries on ICRC aircraft.



Photo J. J. Kurz/ICRC

Arrival in New Delhi of severely wounded Indian prisoners of war, repatriated from Pakistan.

On the border between India and Pakistan: under the auspices of the ICRC, the Indian and Pakistan Red Cross Societies exchange gift parcels for their respective prisoners of war.



In Rawalpindi, the head of the ICRC delegation has realized that something must be done at any price before doubts set in. Inside the aircraft, seriously wounded men have been waiting long enough, on uncomfortable stretchers. So he simply offers himself as surety for the success of the operation. The Red Cross DC-6 aircraft takes off into the Pakistani sky and follows the special route (because anti-aircraft guns are always on the alert along the frontier). And when the pilot announces that the plane is flying in the Indian air space, the seventeen wounded men, who will henceforth be free, weep for joy! And so it is that at 19.00, the aircraft which should have crossed in the sky, are both standing on a New Delhi airfield.

Ambulances drive up. Supported by nurses, under the glare of projectors and the flash of bulbs, the first prisoners of war wrapped in dressing-gowns and blankets, pale and unsmiling, step forward as in a dream. The others follow on stretchers, with blankets that conceal and protect mutilated bodies racked by pain. Only the head is visible: a black moustache under dark and restless eyes. Then the aircraft door is closed on them, the propellers roar, the DC-6 at last moves towards the tarmac.

Meanwhile, fifty metres away, other wounded men are being removed from the aircraft which has come from Pakistan. There are the same flashes and projectors, but this time they light up immense smiles, a joy which for a while overcomes and dims bodily suffering.¹

Only yesterday these men were enemies. Today they resemble one another: those who have just left and those who have just arrived are men who share the same physical suffering, the same hope and the same relief at joining their own people.

The ICRC delegates have left almost immediately. As far as they are concerned, the first step has been taken: a bond of confidence has been restored between enemies. They have lived through hours of tension and uncertainty. All that effort, all that planning, for forty-four men! But one would need to have seen those men weep for joy to realize how worth while it all was, for this was the first repatriation operation opening the door to freedom for hundreds of other wounded prisoners of war.

¹ *Plate.*

EXTERNAL ACTIVITIES

Near East

Visits to prisoners of war

ICRC delegates in Israel, the Occupied Territories and the Arab countries paid several visits to prisoners of war. They had the usual interviews with prisoners without witnesses. The ICRC reports will be transmitted to the detaining authorities and the authorities of the countries from which the prisoners come.

In Israel, all Arab prisoners of war were visited on 29 February and 15 March 1972 in the Sarafand military camp. There were 62 Egyptians, 42 Syrians and 1 Jordanian.

In the Arab Republic of Egypt, the ten Israeli prisoners of war were visited by the ICRC delegate on 28 February 1972. He took them parcels on the occasion of the Jewish festival of Purim.

In Jordan, four Israelis, who had been granted prisoner-of-war status by the Amman authorities, were visited by the ICRC on 12 February 1972.

Family reuniting operation

A family reuniting operation took place on 8 March 1972 at El Qantara on the Suez Canal under the auspices of the ICRC. Twenty persons from the Arab Republic of Egypt were able to rejoin their families in the Occupied Territory and 28 others crossed the Canal in the opposite direction.

Israel and the occupied territories

Nineteenth series of prison visits. From 22 November to 29 December 1971, the ICRC delegates in Israel and the Occupied Territories carried out the nineteenth series of prison visits. They went to thirteen places of detention and visited more than 3,000 civilian

Arab detainees. As usual, they enquired into the conditions of detention and interviewed detainees without witnesses. Their reports are submitted to the detaining authorities.

Distribution of parcels in the prisons. In February 1972, the ICRC delegates in Israel and the Occupied Territories distributed standard parcels containing fruit, biscuits, cigarettes and soap, in a dozen prisons, to some 600 detainees who had not been visited by their families for more than three months.

Free bus transport. The ICRC delegation in Israel and the Occupied Territories organizes free monthly bus transport for families who cannot afford the fare to visit relatives detained in prison. Since January 1972, 59 buses have taken more than 3,600 persons to the Israeli places of detention where they have been able to visit 1,200 detainees.

Repatriation. On 3 February 1972, a Palestinian detainee in Jordan who had been captured in March 1968 by the Israeli armed forces was repatriated under the auspices of the ICRC.

Jordan

On 12 February 1972, the ICRC delegate in Jordan visited a group of 18 persons being held in the Mahatta prison in Amman and who had been deported from the Israeli-occupied territories.

Khmer Republic

Distributions of supplies. The ICRC delegate in the Khmer Republic has recently attended several distributions of supplies in the provinces.

On 17 February, accompanied by members of the Government and a delegate of the League of Red Cross Societies, he went to the Kompong Speu region to visit refugee children. Five thousand of these children in three villages were given foodstuffs and mosquito nets.

A few days later, the delegate and the ICRC doctor-delegate went to Siem Réap where they were received by members of the

local authorities and the Red Cross. They visited the Moni Sowath pagoda which held 225 families (about 1,000 individuals) who had come from the Angkor region. They then went to the town hospital where a hundred wounded soldiers and some twenty civilians were being cared for. The delegate later visited three pagodas in the Kampot region where several thousand refugees were living.

ICRC doctor-delegate's work. The ICRC doctor-delegate, working with the mobile medical unit lent by the Khmer Red Cross, continued the medical examination of refugees in the various refugee camps in Phnom-Penh. In the second half of February, about 150 persons were examined in the camps of Chruï Changwar, Chiat Kang, Wath Traing Lim and Iem Tok.

Republic of Vietnam

ICRC delegates and doctor-delegates in the Republic of Vietnam visited several places of detention: the prisoner-of-war camp at Phu-Quoc (from 24 to 29 January), the Duy-Tan Vietnamese military hospital at Danang (3 February) and the correctional institution at Ban-Mê-Thuôt (22 February). In addition, on 11 February, they distributed parcels containing toilet requisites, sleeping mats and mosquito nets to 60 wounded prisoners of war at the Cong-Hoa military hospital in Saigon.

Laos

At the beginning of February, the ICRC delegates in Laos, accompanied by government officials, spent some time in Savannakhet, where almost 3,500 persons of 630 refugee families were given clothing. Similar distributions were organized in and around Paksé for the benefit of some 4,300 persons of 853 families, and for persons in the Province's leper colony which has a thousand patients.

Sudan

From 21 to 23 February 1972, Mr. Georg Hoffmann, ICRC Delegate-General for Africa, accompanied by Mr. René Weber,

Regional Delegate, attended a conference in Khartoum on the relief and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees in the southern regions. This conference, presided over by Mr. Sayed Abel Alier, Vice-President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and Minister for Southern Affairs, was attended by some 200 persons including members of the Sudanese Government and Red Crescent as well as representatives of United Nations specialized agencies, many voluntary organizations, the League of Red Cross Societies and several National Societies.

The discussion centered around the resettlement of displaced persons and refugees. The governors of the three southern provinces of Sudan, Mr. Sayed Hilari Logali (Equatoria Province), Mr. Sayed Luigi Adwok (Upper Nile Province) and Dr. Toby Maduot (Bahr El Ghazal Province), spoke on this subject.

Latin America

Mission by the Delegate-General.—The ICRC Delegate-General for Latin America, Mr. Serge Nessi, has just completed a mission to that continent, lasting several weeks.

He set off on 30 January 1972, and went first to Guatemala where he made useful contact with Red Cross leaders. From there he went to Nicaragua where he met leading figures in the National Society, the Minister of Internal Affairs and the Administrative Director of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

After attending the Fifth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Seminar, mentioned below, he spent a few days in Venezuela where he had discussions with the President of the Venezuelan Red Cross.

In Georgetown, the ICRC Delegate-General met the Director of the Guyana Red Cross and the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Society. He also had talks with the Chief of Staff of the Guyana Defence Force and with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Telecommunications. Mr. Nessi also took advantage of his visit in order to see the main facilities of the National Society and to check on the use being made of the powdered milk that the ICRC had sent for its assistance programme.

Finally the Delegate-General went to Brazil where he made contact with the recently elected President and other new leaders

of the Red Cross. Accompanied by the President, Mr. Nessi had talks at the Admiralty and the Defence Ministry on the spreading of knowledge of the Geneva Conventions among the armed forces. In Rio de Janeiro, he met representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, and in Brasilia he discussed with the President and Director of the Assistance Department of the FUNAI (National Foundation for the Indians) further Red Cross activities to help the Amazonian Indians.

The Red Cross activity to help Amazonian Indians began in 1970 with a medical mission lasting three months. It was organized by the ICRC with the help of three National Red Cross Societies.

Missions by the Regional Delegates.—The ICRC Regional Delegate for Central America and the Caribbean set out on 7 February 1972 on a journey which took him to Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras. In all the countries he visited, he was given a general authorization to visit places of detention. He took advantage of this to check on the use being made of medicaments sent by the ICRC for the detainees and which were being stored in the prisons.

In each country, he held talks with university and education officials to promote the introduction of university courses on the Geneva Conventions as a part of the international public law syllabus and the use of the school textbook "The Red Cross and My Country" in primary schools. He also gave lectures to local and regional committees of National Red Cross Societies.

In addition, accompanied by the Regional Delegate for South America, he undertook a further series of visits to five places of detention in Venezuela. The reports are sent to the detaining authorities.

*IN GENEVA***Death of Mr. Charles Ammann, Assistant Director
at the ICRC**

With profound regret, the International Committee learned of the sudden death of Mr. Charles Ammann. He joined the Red Cross in 1945, when he was assigned to the staff of the Greek Relief Management Commission, and subsequently occupied a number of positions in which he demonstrated his organizing ability and administrative proficiency. He was appointed assistant delegate, and was later in charge of management problems at the ICRC delegation in Paris. He returned to Geneva in 1951 and took over the management of the Relief Section, assuming a few years afterwards the management of the Fund Raising Division.

In 1956, under the General Commissioner, Mr. Rutishauser, he took on the organizing of a large-scale relief action in Hungary, and accompanied the first convoy allowed into Hungary. Since that time he has carried out missions in numerous countries, particularly in Greece, Nepal and the Congo. In Japan, in 1960, he was concerned for the repatriation of Koreans under ICRC auspices.

In 1967 he was appointed Assistant Director and, in 1970, Economic Adviser to the Director of Operations. In that capacity he assumed responsibility for ICRC negotiations with the EEC. The huge amount of aid supplies from the EEC is a measure of the importance of those negotiations which Mr. Ammann conducted in Brussels quite recently.

This brief outline gives some indication of the useful work which Charles Ammann had been performing for many years in the service of the Red Cross, bending all his energies to his task and displaying admirable self-sacrifice. The International Committee is grateful to him and will long remember him.

Activities of Relief Section

Here are some statistics which reveal the extent of the relief supplies sent throughout the world by the ICRC, from the beginning of January until the end of March.

To Africa: 3 tons of powdered milk and 80 kg of milk for infants were shipped early in March to Senegal for the Red Cross branch at St. Louis, as a contribution to its "goutte de lait" campaign for mothers and for infant orphans.

To Latin America: 4 consignments were sent to Chile, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Panama: the Chilean Red Cross is to receive 20 tons of powdered milk, made available to the ICRC by the Swiss Government, and 200 tons of milk donated by the European Economic Commission; medicaments to the value of Sw.Fr. 12,500 were despatched to the Guatemalan Red Cross for detainees seen by ICRC delegates on their rounds of prison visits; medicaments to the value of Sw.Fr. 5,300 were also shipped on 21 February by the ICRC to the Nicaraguan Red Cross, while a consignment of pharmaceutical products to the value of Sw.Fr. 3,300 was sent by air on 27 January to the Panamanian Red Cross.

To Asia: vast quantities of relief supplies are being currently forwarded by the ICRC to the Indian sub-continent. As the relief action and the volume of the consignments are on a very large scale, a general report on the relief action, planned to go on for three months, will be drawn up when it is terminated. The ICRC forwarded a consignment of suture materials and anti-tetanus serum to a total value of Sw.Fr. 25,000 and 1,296 kg of medicaments to the Khmer Red Cross. A consignment containing medical supplies has been sent to the Lao Patriotic Front; it consists of 20 surgical kits and 60 miscellaneous parcels of medical supplies weighing in all 1,365 kg, to a value of Sw.Fr. 90,000.

To the Middle East: the ICRC has received from the Swiss Government and shipped a further donation of 300 tons of wheat flour for the West Jordan area, and 500 tons of flour for Jordan east of the river from the European Economic Community. Twenty tons of maize flour, also a gift from the EEC, have been shipped to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Central Tracing Agency

Activities in 1971

The Central Tracing Agency is constantly faced with a double task. It must fulfil its very urgent and frequently arduous duties resulting from current events while not forgetting the many activities resulting from past conflicts. The importance of the work done by the Agency and in the various places where it has set up sub-agencies, with the help of National Societies, is well known. Here, to give some idea of this work, are some figures for 1971:

	MAIL - IN	<i>Number of cases</i>
(A) Requests		25,134
(B) Replies to our enquiries		
positive	2,063	
negative	5,261	
	<hr/>	
Total	7,324	7,324
(C) Messages to be transmitted		14,740
	<hr/>	
	Total	47,198

Information:

Lists	220
Number of pages	2,268
Number of names	44,287
Capture cards	16
Death certificates	75

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MAIL - OUT		<i>Number of cases</i>
(A) Correspondence		22,768
(B) Enquiries opened		10,270
(C) Messages transmitted		15,139
(D) Captivity certificates		2,552
Total		50,729
<i>Cases closed :</i>		
Positive	4,715	
Negative	5,739	
Total	10,454	

*

Total number of messages transmitted via ICRC delegations in the Middle East between Israel and the Arab countries : 83,354

Legal Missions to Africa

As already mentioned in *International Review*¹ the Conference of Government Experts on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law applicable in Armed Conflicts, last May, expressed the wish that the ICRC convene a second session with wider representation. Complying with that wish, the ICRC, on 27 September 1971, invited all governments then expressly bound by the Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, to delegate experts to the second session, to be held in Geneva from 3 May to 3 June 1972.

¹ July and November 1971.

In addition, to make that invitation fully effective, the ICRC decided to make, as far as possible, special approaches to governments which did not have the opportunity to be represented at the first session, in order to give them complete information on the work of that session and, above all, to underline its interest in having those governments take an active part in the proceedings of the second session by delegating qualified experts. For that purpose, in addition to the approaches made by its Regional Delegates with the same object in view, particularly in Latin America and Asia, the ICRC deemed it expedient to delegate to Africa two special missions which went to fifteen States of that huge continent.

*

The first of these missions took place from 19 February to 10 March in West Africa. Comprising Mr. J. Mirimanoff-Chilikine, Legal Adviser, accompanied in turn by Mr. Tschiffeli, Regional Delegate, Mr. Bédert, Delegate, and Mr. Wimmer, Honorary Delegate, the mission visited *Cameroon, Zaire, Nigeria, Dahomey, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal*. It was received, *inter alia*, by Mr. R. Weeks, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, Mr. W. Allen, Minister of Defence of Liberia, and Sheik I. Fall, First Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Senegal. In each capital it visited, the delegation was received by the leaders of the National Red Cross Society.

Interministerial meetings and talks with government and National Red Cross officials provided the ICRC delegation with evidence of the interest and sympathy felt in West Africa for the task of restoring international humanitarian law to its rightful state.

The second mission, from 3 to 21 March, went to East Africa. It consisted of Mr. R.-J. Wilhelm, Assistant Director, Mr. Santschy, Regional Delegate, and Mr. Weber, Delegate. It visited *Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and the Sudan*. In Ethiopia it was received by General Kebede, Minister of Defence, and Mr. Akale Worq, Minister of Justice; in Kenya by Mr. Nabwera, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs; and in the Sudan by Dr. Mansour Khalid, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sayed Ahmed Suleman,

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Minister of Justice, and Major-General Mohammed Abdel Gader, Vice-Minister and Head of the Army Staff.

The discussions which the ICRC mission had in the various countries, with the Ministers concerned or at interministerial meetings, showed how great was the interest in the ICRC's work for the development of international humanitarian law applicable in armed conflicts, and the favourable reactions of the authorities to the idea of being represented at the second session of the Conference of Experts.

For the preparation of these discussions, the mission had had the benefit in each country of the active assistance of the National Society which was closely associated in the undertaking.

On his return journey, Mr. Wilhelm visited Cairo where, in the company of Mr. Boisard, ICRC delegate to the Arab Republic of Egypt, he had talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the Egyptian experts who took part in the first session.

It should be added that, in Addis Ababa, Mr. Wilhelm, during a discussion with Mr. Maruna B. Musa, Assistant Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, was able to give certain detailed information on the ICRC's work in the field in question. In Cairo, Mr. Wilhelm and Mr. Boisard had a similar discussion at the headquarters of the Arab League.

*

These missions and the overtures made by its delegates in other parts of the world show the importance which the ICRC attaches to the representation of all the main legal and social systems at the second session of the Conference of Government Experts in order that the resulting Protocols may reflect as widely as possible the aspirations and opinions of the international community as a whole.

The European Economic Community and the ICRC

The *International Review* has made frequent reference—and more specifically in last October's issue—to the generous donations of foodstuffs made by the European Economic Community (EEC), through the ICRC, to the victims of armed conflicts and natural disasters.

Since May 1969, eleven agreements—three of which concerned the relief work of the League of Red Cross Societies—have been signed by the ICRC and the EEC. These agreements, which provide for the supply of 107,138 metric tons of foodstuffs (powdered milk, cereals, enriched blended products) worth about 115 million Swiss francs, fall into two groups :

(1) The EEC provides the ICRC with a given quantity of foodstuffs over a limited period. The ICRC is free to use such donations as it sees fit but must first make a request to make such use of the supplies. In emergencies, it may make immediate use of up to 100 tons of supplies but must make the request afterwards.

(2) The EEC allocates a given quantity of foodstuffs to the victims of conflicts or natural disasters and expresses its desire to do so through the ICRC. In such a case, the ICRC acts as an agent.

Article 8 of all such agreements allows the ICRC to commission the League of Red Cross Societies to carry out the agreement in full or in part.

The development of the EEC, its growing power and the fact that it is moving towards a state of permanent community activity, when it comes to development aid, all go to make it an important source of supplies for the relief work of the Red Cross. The following figures prove the point.

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In October 1971, the European Parliament in Strasbourg set the total annual allocation to food aid at 1,035,000 metric tons, to be made according to the following progressive scale:

50% in 1971/72

60% in 1972/73

70% in 1973/74

In other words, the EEC is striving to increase the percentage of Community food aid, at the cost of bilateral aid by individual member countries to countries affected by war or natural disasters. As a result, the European Parliament recently adopted ¹ a resolution to the effect that a greater quantity than hitherto, which shall be established beforehand, shall be channelled through international bodies such as the WFP ² or the ICRC, provided that that can be done under conditions satisfactory to the Community. In the same resolution, it considered further that it would be advisable for the Community to adopt a less restrictive attitude with regard to meeting the cost of transporting supplies to their destination.

At meetings held from 7 to 11 February 1972, the European Parliament adopted a resolution,³ referring to a proposal made by the ICRC, in which it especially welcomed the proposal that adequate reserves be constituted for emergencies, especially reserves of processed foods such as soups and broths. The ICRC had submitted a proposal to that effect, concerning protein-rich foods, through the intermediary of the EEC in Brussels.

¹ See *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes*, Luxembourg, 11 November 1971.

² World Food Programme.

³ See *Journal officiel des Communautés européennes*, 28 February 1972.

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1970-1971

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701. — **Comment créer un bureau de recherches.** S.d.; in-8, 36 p. Fr. 3.—.
How to set up a Tracing Service. N. d. 8vo, 36 p. Fr. 3.—.
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702. — **La Cruz Roja y mi país.** Latin American edition. 1970; in-8, 79 p. Fr. 1.—.
- 702bis. — **La Cruz Roja y mi país; el libro del profesor.** Latin American edition. 2da ed. 1970; in-8, 22 p. Fr. 1.—.
(Editions for Africa and Asia, in French and English, under Nos. 685 to 692.)
703. — **La Croix-Rouge et les armes biologiques et chimiques***, Jean MIRIMANOFF-CHILIKINE. 1970; in-8, 16 p. Fr. 3.—.
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* Spanish and German versions in the Spanish and German supplements to *International Review of the Red Cross*, September and December 1970.

** Spanish and German versions in the Spanish and German supplements to *International Review of the Red Cross*, December 1970.

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(French—No. 400; Italian—400b; English—401; Spanish—402; Arabic—466.)
707. — **Rapport sur l'activité du CICR pour l'indemnisation des anciens prisonniers de guerre alliés en mains du Japon: article 16 du Traité de paix du 8 septembre 1951 entre les Puissances alliées et le Japon.** 1971; in-8, 43 p. Fr. 6.—.
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Final Report Jordan Relief Operation. 1971; 8vo, 16 p., ill. Fr. 3.—.
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710. — **Respect des droits de l'homme en période de conflit armé;** XXV^e Assemblée générale des Nations Unies: résolutions 2673-2677. 1971; in-8, 15 p. Fr. 1.—.

Respect of Human Rights in Time of Armed Conflict; Twenty-fifth General Assembly of the United Nations: resolutions 2673-2677. 1971; 8vo, 15 p. Fr. 1.—.

711. — **Manuel du soldat.** 1971; in-12, 25 p. Fr. —.50.

Soldier's Manual. 1971; 12mo, 25 p. Fr. —.50.

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712. — **Actualité du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge ***, Max PETITPIERRE. 1971; in-8, 22 p. Fr. 1.—.

A Contemporary Look at the International Committee of the Red Cross, Max PETITPIERRE. 1971; 8vo, 19 p. Fr. 1.—.

Das IKRK heute, Max PETITPIERRE. 1971; in-8, 24 S. Fr. 1.—.

713. — **Protection des journalistes en mission périlleuse dans les zones de conflit armé**, Claude PILLOUD. 1971; in-8, 5 p. Fr. —.50.

Protection of Journalists on Dangerous Missions in Areas of Armed Conflict, Claude PILLOUD, 1971; 8vo, 4 p. Fr. —.50.

* Spanish version in the Spanish supplement to *International Review of the Red Cross*, March 1971.

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JOINT PUBLICATIONS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
AND THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

- C.L.76.—**Manuel de la Croix-Rouge internationale.** Conventions—Statuts et Règlements—Résolutions de la Conférence internationale de la Croix-Rouge et du Conseil des Gouverneurs de la Ligue. 11^e éd. 1971; in-8, 639 p. Fr. 40.—
- C.L.76.—**International Red Cross Handbook.** Conventions—Statutes and Regulations—Resolutions of the International Conference of the Red Cross and of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies. 11th ed. 1971; 8vo, 607 p. Fr. 40.—
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FIFTH REGIONAL MEETING OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES IN PANAMA

The Fifth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel of the National Societies of North America, Mexico, Central America and Panama was held in the capital of the last-mentioned country from 8 to 11 February 1972. It was organized by the Panamanian Red Cross under the patronage of the League of Red Cross Societies and followed up the meeting held in Mexico in 1969.¹ Delegates were sent by the National Red Cross Societies of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and the USA, and observers by the Societies of Bolivia, Colombia and Spain. The League was represented by Mr. J. Barroso, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mr. B. Petterson, Under-Secretary-General-designate, and Mr. R. Bermudez, Delegate-General for Latin America, and the ICRC was represented by Mr. S. Nessi, Delegate-General for Latin America, and Mr. Leemann, Regional Delegate for Central America and the Caribbean.

The inaugural session was addressed by the Panamanian Minister of Health and several leading figures of the Red Cross. Mr. Nessi greeted the assembly in the name of the President of the ICRC and wished them success in their work. The ICRC representatives took the floor three times during the ensuing meetings, to deliver expositions on the development of international humanitarian law, the work that the ICRC is currently doing throughout the world and the work that the ICRC is currently doing in Latin America.

During the technical seminars, the participants examined several activities which can be summed up under the following headings: Youth—women's voluntary work—relief work—medico-social work—public relations, information, publicity and fund raising. We should mention here that the "Youth" project, which

¹ See *International Review*, February 1970.

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was approved by resolution 46, provides for the study of the history and principles of the Red Cross and of the Geneva Conventions, mainly by the use of the school textbook "The Red Cross and My Country" and the "Teacher's Manual", published by the ICRC.

The Fifth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel adopted 47 resolutions, some of which, of especial interest to the Red Cross, are mentioned below.¹

The Fifth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel of the Red Cross Societies of the USA, Mexico, Central America and Panama decided:

Resolution No. 3.—*To urge the National Societies of the area to act on Resolution No. 1 of the Ninth Inter-American Conference and on Resolutions Nos. 2 and 41 of the Fourth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel and to approach their official educational bodies in order to have courses in the history of the Red Cross, its basic principles and activities, included in school syllabi and military and police training programmes.*

Resolution No. 4.—*To ratify recommendation No. 10 adopted by the Fourth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel which reads as follows:*

The Red Cross Societies of the United States, Mexico, Central America and Panama decide:

To express their gratitude to the International Committee of the Red Cross for its humanitarian activities in various parts of the world to help persons whose freedom has been restricted for reasons of a political or ideological nature;

To recommend that National Societies support future ICRC efforts and initiatives in this sphere.

Resolution No. 5.—*To reaffirm Resolution No. XI adopted by the Fourth Meeting of Presidents and Technical Personnel of the National Red Cross Societies of the region and*

To recommend that National Societies approach their respective Governments to ensure that knowledge of the Geneva Conventions be

¹ Our translation.

spread as widely as possible among the armed forces and the population in general.

Resolution No. 6.—*To recommend that National Societies approach their respective governments to obtain authorization for the use of the radio frequencies allocated to the ICRC by the International Telecommunications Union.*

Resolution No. 7.—*To recommend that the National Societies of the region obtain radio equipment through the ICRC as soon as possible in order that, by using the frequencies allocated to the ICRC by the ITU, they may establish permanent contact with one another and, through the ICRC regional delegation, with the international Red Cross organizations in Geneva.*

Resolution No. 11.—*To recommend :*

- (1) that each National Society be obliged to supervise the use of the emblem ;*
- (2) that all National Societies examine any abuses occurring in their respective countries and forward their findings to the ICRC and League delegates so that steps may be taken to have such abuses curbed by the government authorities ;*
- (3) that in so far as is possible all emblems be changed to comply with the specifications laid down.*

MEETING IN BAGHDAD OF THE ARAB RED CRESCENT AND RED CROSS SOCIETIES

From 5 to 9 March 1972, the Fifth Meeting of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies in Baghdad was attended by some ten National Societies. The League of Red Cross Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross having been invited to send observers, the League was represented by Mr. H. Beer, Secretary-General, Mr. A. Rörholt, Director, and Mr. Y. Kiamouche, Head of the Regional Service for North Africa and the Near East,

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and the Committee by Mr. J.-P. Maunoir, Assistant Director, Mr. A. Modoux, Head of Press and Information Division, and Mr. A. Martin, Legal Adviser.

After being opened by Dr. Izzat Mustafa, Iraqi Minister of Health and President of the Iraqi Red Crescent, the Conference elected as its chairman Mr. Sabih Al Wa'bi, the former President of the Iraqi Red Crescent.

The agenda included some items which had been broached at earlier meetings, the examination of action taken to follow up recommendations adopted at the 1971 meeting in Beirut, relations between the ICRC and the National Societies directly concerned in the Middle East conflict, co-operation among Arab National Societies and co-ordination of their objectives on the various League committees. Discussion also took place on work undertaken in connection with international humanitarian law, in the light of the recent Vienna conference of Red Cross Experts and of that of Government Experts which is to be held in Geneva. Another subject dealt with was recognized National Society assistance to Red Crescent Societies in the process of formation.

The wish was expressed for the wider use of Arabic in the Red Cross and Red Crescent world, particularly for the dissemination of news.

The meeting adopted a number of recommendations relating to various agenda items, and it was agreed to hold the Sixth Meeting at Amman in 1973.

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

INTERNATIONAL BOOK YEAR

"Books for All" is the motto for 1972 which UNESCO has proclaimed "International Book Year". The Director-General of UNESCO, Mr. René Maheu, had this to write on the subject:

... If International Book Year must be, above all, a national effort within each country, aimed at mobilizing energies and resources and sparking off concrete initiatives, it must also be a vast movement of international co-operation.

In view of the immense needs of the developing countries, governments and bodies administering bilateral or multilateral aid programmes should make available to these countries the necessary technical and financial assistance to promote national book production and distribution. . . .

But International Book Year is above all the concern of the millions of ordinary people for whom reading books is part of their daily occupation, or a means of personal enlightenment or a source of escape and reverie—in a word, inseparable from happiness and the dignity of living.

Let us all work and act together to make "Books for All" a reality for all.

The purpose of this vast campaign is to draw the public's attention to the role that books play in society and to touch off a chain of events, the repercussions of which, it is hoped, will extend way beyond 1972. The Courier¹ draws attention to books and their importance in developing countries. In this vein, an Indian specialist in mass communication media, has this to say:

... To us in the developing countries who have not yet partaken fully of what life has to offer, there is a vested interest in its continuation; so also in the media (of which the book is one) as vehicles for passing on of stored knowledge and new information to our young people.

¹ UNESCO, Paris, January 1972.

... We know that the nature of the "transcript of society" has generally moved from oral to print. The developing countries are at this stage. They are aware of the fact that the printed transcript is available now. Also that such transcript can enable the younger generation in these countries to expose themselves to the history and culture of their own people even as the generations before them.

The advantages of the print medium and of books are too well known to be taken up here at any length in such a short discussion. Print can provide the required knowledge at a time when the young people are ready for it and when they are in the mood to expose themselves to such transcripts. That time is now. In a more specific sense, print media can be "consumed" when a person wants to—and at the speed at which he is able to learn. He can go back to it if he needs to. ...

... These young people are also aware of the fact that the knowledge of their cultures as well of other cultures is available to them in the books in the libraries which are accessible to them and from which they can more easily retrieve the particular information they are looking for. Figures on library usage conclusively prove that the largest number of their users are young people. This is only partly the result of their immediate educational needs. ...

We should, in this respect, remember that the ICRC plays its part in propagating culture and high moral principles through the printed medium. It publishes books and periodicals, such as the International Review, which find their way round the world. Another excellent example of this is the preparation and publication by the hundreds of thousands of the school textbook The Red Cross and My Country together with the accompanying Teacher's Manual. These textbooks are distributed in schools in developing countries while our Soldier's Manual is supplied to members of the armed forces in many countries.

In this case, printed matter is used as a vehicle for principles which help our suffering brethren. It is broadly distributed, with the help of Ministries of Education and National Societies, and it enables us to spread knowledge of the principles of the Red Cross and the Geneva Conventions.

WORLD HEALTH DAY

World Health Day, to be celebrated on 7 April, has as its theme this year Your Heart is Your Health. Dr. M. G. Candau, Director-General of the World Health Organization, issued for the occasion a message from which we give below some excerpts:

... Enormous progress has been made in science and technology, and important social and economic achievements have been accomplished. Yet health indicators warn us that all is not well with our civilization and that its harmonious continuation depends, to an extent which might surprise some, on the solution of major health problems such as the cardiovascular diseases. The prevention of those diseases will require some far-reaching changes in our way of life and in order to make them possible we must be sure that we call upon all the scientific and technical means at our disposal.

Much more than we realize, the health of our hearts is in our own hands. The time has come for community action to control high blood pressure, to prevent rheumatic heart disease, to give proper care to persons with myocardial infarction or cerebral stroke, to treat respiratory diseases that often lead to chronic heart failure, and to diagnose and treat malformations of the circulatory system in children as early as possible.

We need better nutrition and healthier living habits. Much more concentrated research is necessary to clarify the unknowns of atherosclerosis and ischaemic heart disease. Since some predisposing factors are already present in young people, prevention needs to be concentrated on the young adult, and even on the child and adolescent by promoting their optimum development...

... The action I have outlined calls for increasing international effort, government support, active participation of health workers and of the public. If all these forces will universally unite, we may soon be able to live a better, a healthier and a longer active life...

HUMANIST ASPIRATIONS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Last year, the *American Red Cross Youth Journal*,¹ Washington, published a summary of a study on human rights and so, by way of information, we are reprinting some of the main ideas expressed.

*

For the author, unless governments can be made accountable we cannot come to trust them or be sure that they will respect human rights. A nation can survive only if all its members have the chance to take their own decisions, as government-manipulated robots are not a nation.

There are various conspiracies against human rights: there are those of governments, those of certain elites whose prime aim is to safeguard their own privileges, those of self-interest, because the values of many persons do not awaken in them a love of their neighbour or a truly humane pattern of behaviour towards persons not belonging to the very limited group to which they themselves belong.

The defenders of man rise up against these various conspiracies. Humanist aspirations are indestructible and the drive of so many men and women towards justice, their acts of pity and of solidarity with those whom they consider their fellow beings without regard to colour, nationality or race is the seedbed from which the fragile sprouts of human rights secure nourishment. But the defender of these rights has an arduous and discouraging role to play. He has to be the ultimate realist, avoiding sentimentalism yet conscious of the interdependence of human needs and the unifying tie of mutual empathy.

He must reach out to his fellow human beings and know that inhumanity and cruelty are self-destructive for, over a span of time, they generate counteractions. If he can do nothing to undo the

¹ Adapted from a study by Mr. Philip E. Jacob, professor of political science at the Universities of Pennsylvania and Hawaii.

inhumanities of the past, the defender of man must try to curtail their continuance in the present and their perpetuation in the future.

This is where, what the author calls the " Politics of Humanization " come in. The government should be induced to become the ally of man in the defence of his rights. The individual must be able to appeal above the source of discrimination. Men and women must be made to understand, once and for all, that the welfare of all is more vital than the special interests jealously defended by each individual.

The central target of this human rights lobby should be to expose violations of such rights to the judgement of outsiders who have been neither victim nor, of course, perpetrator of the alleged injustice. It would, therefore, be advisable to encourage private and voluntary activity while, at the same time, the principle of inquiry by the world community should be acknowledged. In this way the power of private interests will slowly be weakened until it is finally destroyed, while the powers of moral and rational potential in every human being, will gain in strength. The author ends by saying that conspirators against human rights will be caught in a trap and will grow aware of the deep-seated humanistic impulses which, despite all, throb within themselves.

Can the conspiracy be foiled? That depends on the power of reason and of moral concern to transform hostility into trust, hypocrisy into integrity, and narrow self-interest into true social responsibility.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

MAXIMILIAN REIMANN: "QUASI-KONSULARISCHE
UND SCHUTZMACHTÄHNLICHE FUNKTIONEN DES
INTERNATIONALEN KOMITEES VOM ROTEN KREUZ
AUSSERHALB BEWAFFNETER KONFLIKTE"¹

There are often people who lack diplomatic or consular protection. For example, there are those who live in a country which has completely broken off relations with their own country or, again, those whose country has ceased to exist as a State and is therefore unable to afford its nationals protection. The International Committee of the Red Cross has on many occasions concerned itself with such victims, intervening on their behalf, attending legal proceedings in which they were involved or which were being brought against them, or providing official documents. In short, it has carried out activities which can be described as quasi-consular, and this it has done, on behalf of persons not protected by the Geneva Conventions, in countries not at war.

These activities are worthy of careful study. Do they not, in fact, go far beyond what are commonly called the traditional tasks of the ICRC? Mr. Maximilian Reimann deserves to be thanked for having made those activities the subject of a book published by the Henry Dunant Institute in its collection entitled *Etudes et Perspectives* which already includes such books as *Colloques sur l'Etat moderne et la Croix-Rouge* and *La Naissance de la Solidarité Croix-Rouge*.

The author starts with a minute analysis of three situations selected from among a great many. First, he considers the action of the International Committee on behalf of the many foreigners who settled in Russia and whose own government severed diplomatic relations with that country as a result of the October Revolution. That mission, about which very little has been made known, continued for a great many years, and the author relates a number of facts of which the public has long been unaware.

¹ Verlag Arnold Fricker AG, 5262 Frick, 1971, 113 pages.

Secondly, he refers to the somewhat strange case of a large number of German prisoners of war who, in 1947, were offered the status of civilian workers and with whom the ICRC concerned itself up to 1951. There again, the International Committee performed a notable task, one which, owing to its extent and novelty, constituted a precedent of the highest interest. The third example given is that of the assistance rendered, from 1961 to 1963, to Netherlands nationals living in Indonesia.

Mr. Reimann shows that the ICRC is trying to fill what amounts to an institutional and legal vacuum, and his observations, based as they are on a careful and unfailingly objective study of events, have led him to formulate proposals which deserve to be considered by international legislators. How can one do otherwise than wish that this may result in an extension of the Geneva Conventions, thereby enabling the ICRC to base its action on law and to act more rapidly and effectively on behalf of persons in a sorry plight? There have been, and there still are, many such persons—men, women and children—and the steps taken by the ICRC on their behalf, by virtue of its “right of humanitarian initiative”, have stemmed from situations which the author sums up thus:

- The absence of diplomatic protection at a time when relations are severed between two States;
- The absence of a Protecting Power;
- Non-application of the four Geneva Conventions;
- The absence of any special agreements on the legal protection of foreigners belonging to specific groups.

The authors considers that, owing to its special qualifications “as a neutral and independent quasi-Protecting Power”, the ICRC should be allowed a wider field of action, and to show the necessity of extending its scope Mr. Reimann studied and described in this remarkable book this lesser known aspect of a humanitarian institution which, because it carries out its activities at an international level and under conditions which are frequently parlous, must maintain a discreet reserve. Yet its role is precisely to act on behalf of those who have no protection other than that afforded by the Red Cross.

PETER ANKER: «FRIHETENS GISLER»¹

Mr. Peter Anker who, during the Second World War, represented his country's National Red Cross in Geneva and was active in helping Norwegian prisoners in Germany, has published an extremely interesting book entitled "*Hostages of Liberty*" which contains a summary of the long rescue operation in the success of which, let it be said, the author played no small part. Through the pages of this book and the many illustrations that embellish it, we see how, from 1940 to 1945, the International Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross and its delegate to the International Red Cross went about their rescue work.

Mr. Anker speaks of the patient effort which, bit by bit, obtained results, providing news of unfortunate concentration camp internees. Parcels started to be sent and, occasionally, notes, in the form of acknowledgements, filtered back to Geneva. Imagine the feelings of ICRC workers and of Mr. Anker, when they saw that those notes bore the signatures of the persons to whom the parcels had been addressed and of other detainees too!

From a glance at the contents we see that the author recalls certain historical facts of the inter-war period, and then he goes on to explain the different categories of Norwegian prisoners of war and civilian internees for whom the ICRC and the Norwegian Red Cross were concerned up to the end of the Second World War. At this point, Mr. Anker makes mention of General Ruge and Colonel Hansson who were for a long time held prisoner in Germany and whose capture cards and files, which summarize the steps taken to help them, are still being preserved by the Central Tracing Agency in Geneva.

It will suffice to mention a few headings from the chapter on political prisoners in order to realize that this book teaches us something about the constantly repeated, though ever-cautious, humanitarian intervention in a given sector—the first efforts of the ICRC to make contact with the internees in concentration camps—despatch of relief supplies and the attitude of the authori-

¹ Gyldendal Norsk Forlag, Oslo, 1971, 247 pp.

ties responsible for the blockade—financing parcels—Oranienburg and Ravensbruck 1944—the last phase of Red Cross intervention.

Then there are other chapters which describe living conditions in German prisoner-of-war camps in terms which show that the author sympathized deeply with the victims, and that he wishes to leave a dispassionate and modest account of work done, under the sign of the Red Cross, to help his compatriots. In passing, he touches on the difficulties, disappointments and joys that he derived from this work, in connection with which he expresses to the ICRC, its employees in Geneva and its delegates throughout the world, gratitude such that those concerned cannot fail to be deeply touched. They, too, remember a time of great hardship, but it was also a time when a relief action which achieved its aim gave him who had carried it out almost as much joy as him who benefited from it.

J.-G. L.

ANOUAR LOUCA: "HENRY DUNANT ET LES
ORIGINES CHEVALERESQUES DE LA CROIX-ROUGE"¹

The author's aim is to throw light on the evolution of a concept that has resulted in the founding of a world-wide movement, and this he carries out by showing how much Henry Dunant was influenced by the Arab spirit of chivalry.

The word "chivalry" may sound rather vague perhaps, but it evokes a fundamental attitude: "War, when waged by man, conscious of his dignity as a human being, does not exclude the obligation of hospitality". In the East, Mr. Louca goes on to write, "the principle of hospitality prevails over the furious passions of the belligerents; the stranger within one's walls must be honoured, even though he were transiently a foe. It was this medieval atmosphere of chivalry that Dunant rediscovered in North Africa".

¹ *Association Suisse-Arabe*, Geneva, 1971, 26 p.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

In Dunant's *Notice sur la Régence de Tunis*, a new edition of which is in preparation, the theme of Arab hospitality is presented through a great number of details. "Henry Dunant appears to be fascinated by the duty to be loyal, by the responsibility men have to shoulder when tied by a promise, by man's moral obligation. That idea runs throughout the book from cover to cover." Mr. Louca then adds, after declaring that the battle of Solferino only acted as a catalyst in Dunant's heart: "From Geneva to Solferino, the most *direct* road runs through Africa".

J.-G. L.

S.O.S. Environment, *The Courier*, UNESCO, July 1971.

Regardless of the difficulty of achieving agreements, nations must find a way to abolish war, to defuse their nuclear armaments, and to destroy their chemical and biological weapons. The consequences of a global war would be immediate and irreversible, and it is therefore also the responsibility of individuals and groups to refuse to participate in research or processes that might, if used, result in the extermination of the human species.

Earth, which has seemed so large, must now be seen in its smallness. We live in a closed system, absolutely dependent on Earth and on each other for our lives and those of succeeding generations. The many things that divide us are therefore of infinitely less importance than the interdependence and danger that unite us.

We believe that it is literally true that only by transcending our divisions will men be able to keep Earth as their home.

Problems, issues, challenges of nursing research, by Faye G. Abdellah, R. N., *The Canadian Nurse*, Montreal May 1971.

...Model and theory development should be undertaken in nursing, but it must be related to nursing practice. Clearly there will be no one theory of nursing, but multiple theories that eventually will comprise a nursing science.

Nursing science can deal only with those models and theories that can be set right, challenged, and corrected. Nursing science is defined

as a body of cumulative scientific knowledge drawn from the physical, biological, and behavioral sciences, which, by the process of synthetization, becomes uniquely nursing. Nursing, like other disciplines lacking theories, finds some of its investigators embracing seemingly tested models and theories from other disciplines, without checking to see if the model or theory is appropriate for use with a new study population and environmental setting.

Models and theories adapted from other disciplines must be continuously challenged and contested. As new phenomena are observed and new events or facts added or rejected, valid and reliable models and theories can be developed. Research can help to clarify models and theories related to nursing practice, each step leading toward the development of a nursing science.

Knowledge is needed about behavior of patients with different diagnoses, from different age groups and environments. Knowledge is also needed about patterns, processes, and phenomena in patient situations. Descriptive research is the most direct line of attack to this problem. Once this knowledge is available, models and theories can be developed.

Existing, relevant theories that will be useful in building a scientific base for nursing practice need to be located. These theories must then be tested and validated to see if they will hold true in the new setting with new population groups. Thus, new theories are not discovered, but are invented. Nursing theories result from the integration of nursing with the basic sciences and are drawn from the "real world" of empirical reality.

Criterion measures of patient care and precise instrumentation to measure the effects of nursing practice on patient care are clearly the major gaps in nursing research.

The failure of the nursing profession to formulate agreed upon goals reflects one of the key problems encountered in trying to define criterion measures against which to evaluate performance. Nurses themselves cannot agree on measurable criteria of effective nursing care. A scientific body of knowledge that is uniquely nursing has yet to be identified to provide a theoretical basis against which nursing practice can be measured.

Unlike the use of criterion measures in controlled laboratory research—in which the organism being studied is in a controlled environment, such as a test tube or a cage—in nursing these measures must be employed in the framework of the patient's complex environment. Since there are so many extraneous variables in the situation, both organismic and environmental, it is exceedingly difficult to keep the variables under sufficient control.

BOOKS AND REVIEWS

The difficulties in identifying criterion measures in nursing have directed much of the research in nursing into areas that are more easily "researchable." To illustrate, the study of the nurse—what she does, how much time she spends on patient care—can provide us only with empirical knowledge. This knowledge has value in that it helps to discern problem areas that need to be studied in more depth.

Ultimately, however, how the nurse functions must be measured against the effects (criterion measures) of nursing practice on the patient. Likewise, studies of the role of the nurse have value in giving direction to the nursing profession. These studies are indeed important, but will have little decisive impact on the improvement of patient care if there are no adequate criterion measures to evaluate effects of changed practice on patient care.

The lack of criterion measures in nursing places a partial blindfold on the nurse as she provides nursing care. Her practice thus becomes one of trial and error instead of one based on tested practices, proven to be scientifically effective.

Measurement of patient care in terms of valid and reliable criterion measures is a crucial part of research in nursing. The fact that the measurement of the effects of nursing practice on patient care continues to be identified as the number one priority area for nursing research, reflects the difficulties being encountered in finding valid and reliable measures. Because of the multidimensional nature of patient care, it is difficult but not impossible to measure this variable.

Measurement of patient care can be approached by evaluating the adequacy of the facilities in which patient care is provided, the effectiveness of the administrative and organizational structure of the agency providing patient care, the professional qualifications and competency of personnel employed to provide the care, and the evaluation of the effect on the consumers of care—the patients.

The type of criterion measure used is influenced by the research problem and the hypotheses that have been developed to explore the problem. Once the variables have been defined, the researcher must then decide how the dependent variable—the criterion measure—will be calculated. The decision to select a direct or indirect measure will be influenced by the ease with which the variable can be directly estimated.

The investigator seeking to measure physiological responses has available a number of scientific instruments, yielding highly refined numerical measurements, which might serve as criterion measures. There are also many tests and scales available to measure psychological or sociological phenomena.

Because of the lack of descriptive research about individual and patient behaviors, judgments of quality are often incomplete and based on partial evidence. Measurement scales need to be developed that

discriminate different levels of patient response. One problem in scaling that must be solved is the way in which difference components on the measurement scale are to be weighted in the process of arriving at a total...

Public Health Aspects of Climate in Cities, *WHO Chronicle*, Geneva, 1971, No. 4.

The problems of urban climatology, and the related ones of air pollution and its effects on human health, are of enormous complexity. Nevertheless, some progress is being made towards solving them.

A problem that deserves serious consideration is that of increasing background pollution. Carbon dioxide concentrations in air have increased substantially during this century, and there is evidence of similar increases in the concentrations of other more serious pollutants, such as carbon monoxide and the oxides of nitrogen. Studies are needed to determine whether these concentrations may ultimately reach deleterious levels not only locally but regionally, or even on a global scale.

Another problem is the lack of detailed knowledge of the climatic factors capable of preventing the efficient dispersion of domestic and industrial pollutants. A greater understanding is also needed of the relationships between pollutant concentrations outside and inside buildings and of the local factors influencing pollution at various heights close to tall buildings. More studies are needed on the beneficial effects of open spaces, parks, and hedges and on the possible effects of air pollution on vegetation. Warning systems must be established to forecast conditions (such as prolonged and localized inversions) that are likely to lead to disasters in industrial areas or on certain roads. Predictive models would be very useful in these situations. More work is also required on the transport of pollutants that are normally present in low concentrations, such as pollen, bacteria, and asbestos dust.

Finally, there is an urgent need to define much more rigorously the physical properties of the urban surface, particularly its thermal and aerodynamic properties. Observation sites must be selected more systematically so as to ensure that the results obtained in different investigations are comparable. Analytical models based on field investigations and theoretical studies need to be developed for a variety of geographical locations, in order to study the influence of different climatic variables.

EXTRACT FROM THE STATUTES OF
THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

(AGREED AND AMENDED ON 25 SEPTEMBER 1952)

ART. 1. — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in Geneva in 1863 and formally recognized in the Geneva Conventions and by International Conferences of the Red Cross, shall be an independent organization having its own Statutes.

It shall be a constituent part of the International Red Cross.¹

ART. 2. — As an association governed by Articles 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code, the ICRC shall have legal personality.

ART. 3. — The headquarters of the ICRC shall be in Geneva.

Its emblem shall be a red cross on a white ground. Its motto shall be "Inter arma caritas".

ART. 4. — The special role of the ICRC shall be:

- (a) to maintain the fundamental and permanent principles of the Red Cross, namely: impartiality, action independent of any racial, political, religious or economic considerations, the universality of the Red Cross and the equality of the National Red Cross Societies;
- (b) to recognize any newly established or reconstituted National Red Cross Society which fulfils the conditions for recognition in force, and to notify other National Societies of such recognition;

¹ The International Red Cross comprises the National Red Cross Societies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies. The term "National Red Cross Societies" includes the Red Crescent Societies and the Red Lion and Sun Society.

- (c) to undertake the tasks incumbent on it under the Geneva Conventions, to work for the faithful application of these Conventions and to take cognizance of any complaints regarding alleged breaches of the humanitarian Conventions;
- (d) to take action in its capacity as a neutral institution, especially in case of war, civil war or internal strife; to endeavour to ensure at all times that the military and civilian victims of such conflicts and of their direct results receive protection and assistance, and to serve, in humanitarian matters, as an intermediary between the parties;
- (e) to contribute, in view of such conflicts, to the preparation and development of medical personnel and medical equipment, in co-operation with the Red Cross organizations, the medical services of the armed forces, and other competent authorities;
- (f) to work for the continual improvement of humanitarian international law and for the better understanding and diffusion of the Geneva Conventions and to prepare for their possible extension;
- (g) to accept the mandates entrusted to it by the International Conferences of the Red Cross.

The ICRC may also take any humanitarian initiative which comes within its role as a specifically neutral and independent institution and consider any questions requiring examination by such an institution.

ART. 6 (first paragraph). — The ICRC shall co-opt its members from among Swiss citizens. The number of members may not exceed twenty-five.

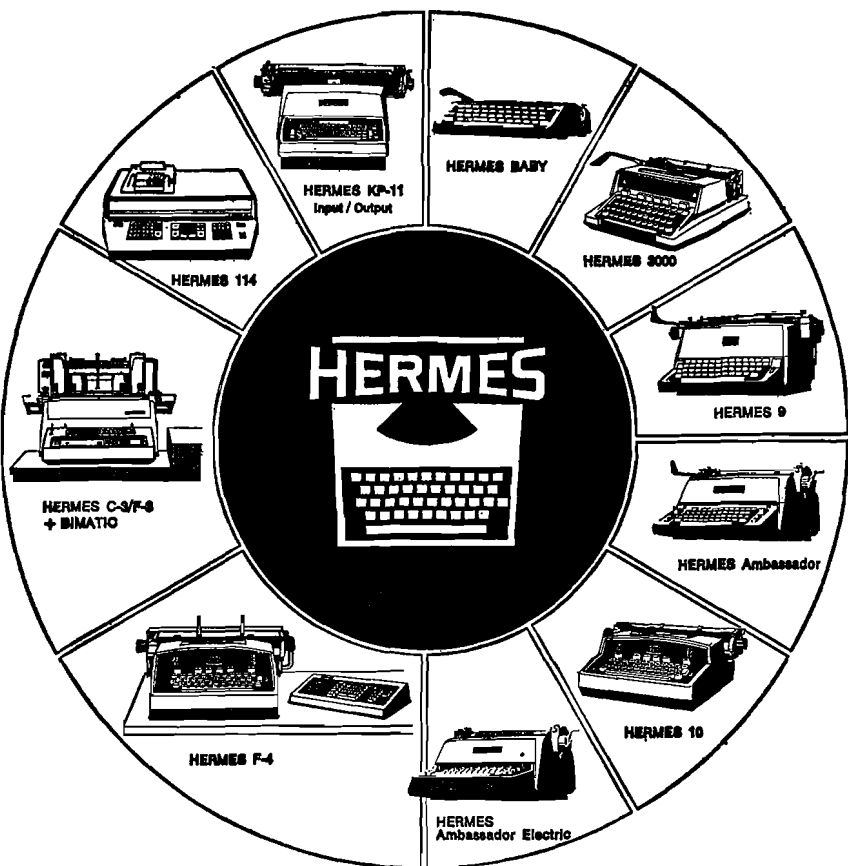


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ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- AFGHANISTAN — Afghan Red Crescent, *Kabul*.
- ALBANIA — Albanian Red Cross, 35, Rruga e Barrikadave, *Tirana*.
- ALGERIA — Central Committee of the Algerian Red Crescent Society, 15 bis, Boulevard Mohamed V, *Algiers*.
- ARGENTINA — Argentine Red Cross, H. Yrigoyen 2068, *Buenos Aires*.
- AUSTRALIA — Australian Red Cross, 122-128 Flinders Street, *Melbourne, C. 1*.
- AUSTRIA — Austrian Red Cross, 3 Gusshausstrasse, Postfach 39, *Vienna IV*.
- BELGIUM — Belgian Red Cross, 98 Chaussée de Vleurgat, *Brussels 5*.
- BOLIVIA — Bolivian Red Cross, Avenida Simón Bolívar, 1515 (Casilla 741), *La Paz*.
- BOTSWANA — Botswana Red Cross Society, Independence Avenue, P.O. Box 485, *Gaborone*.
- BRAZIL — Brazilian Red Cross, Praça Cruz Vermelha 10-12, *Rio de Janeiro*.
- BULGARIA — Bulgarian Red Cross, 1, Boul. S. S. Biruzov, *Sofia*.
- BURMA — Burma Red Cross, 42 Strand Road, Red Cross Building, *Rangoon*.
- BURUNDI — Red Cross Society of Burundi, rue du Marché 3, P.O. Box 324, *Bujumbura*.
- CAMEROON — Central Committee of the Cameroon Red Cross Society, rue Henry-Dunant, P.O.B. 631, *Yaoundé*.
- CANADA — Canadian Red Cross, 95 Wellesley Street, East, *Toronto 284 (Ontario)*.
- CEYLON — Ceylon Red Cross, 106 Dharmapala Mawatha, *Colombo VII*.
- CHILE — Chilean Red Cross, Avenida Santa María 0150, Correo 21, Casilla 246V., *Santiago de Chile*.
- CHINA — Red Cross Society of China, 22 Kamien Hutung, *Peking, E*.
- COLOMBIA — Colombian Red Cross, Carrera 7a, 34-65, Apartado nacional 1110, *Bogotá D.E.*
- COSTA RICA — Costa Rican Red Cross, Calle 5a, Apartado 1025, *San José*.
- CUBA — Cuban Red Cross, Calle 23 201 esq. N. Vedado, *Havana*.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA — Czechoslovak Red Cross, Thunovska 18, *Prague I*.
- DAHOMEY — Red Cross Society of Dahomey, P.O. Box 1, *Porto Novo*.
- DENMARK — Danish Red Cross, Ny Vestergade 17, *Copenhagen K*.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC — Dominican Red Cross, Calle Juan Enrique Dunant, Ensanche Miraflores, *Santo Domingo*.
- ECUADOR — Ecuadorian Red Cross, Calle de la Cruz Roja y Avenida Colombia 118, *Quito*.
- EGYPT — (Arab Republic of) — Egyptian Red Crescent Society, 34 rue Ramses, *Cairo*.
- EL SALVADOR — El Salvador Red Cross, 3a Avenida Norte y 3a Calle Poniente 21, *San Salvador*.
- ETHIOPIA — Ethiopian Red Cross, Red Cross Road No. 1, P.O. Box 195, *Addis Ababa*.
- FINLAND — Finnish Red Cross, Tehtaankatu 1 A, Box 14168, *Helsinki 14*.
- FRANCE — French Red Cross, 17 rue Quentin Bauchart, *Paris (8^e)*.
- GERMANY (Dem. Republic) — German Red Cross in the German Democratic Republic, Kaitzerstrasse 2, D 801 *Dresden 1*.
- GERMANY (Federal Republic) — German Red Cross in the Federal Republic of Germany, Friedrich-Ebert-Allee 71, 5300, *Bonn 1*, Postfach (D.B.R.).
- GHANA — Ghana Red Cross, P.O. Box 835, *Accra*.
- GREAT BRITAIN — British Red Cross, 9 Grosvenor Crescent, *London, S.W.1*.
- GREECE — Hellenic Red Cross, rue Lycavittou 1, *Athens 135*.
- GUATEMALA — Guatemalan Red Cross, 3^a Calle 8-40, Zona 1, *Ciudad Guatemala*.
- GUYANA — Guyana Red Cross, P.O. Box 351, Eve Leary, *Georgetown*.
- HAITI — Haiti Red Cross, Place des Nations Unies, B.P. 1337, *Port-au-Prince*.
- HONDURAS — Honduran Red Cross, Calle Henry Dunant 516, *Tegucigalpa*.
- HUNGARY — Hungarian Red Cross, Arany Janos utca 31, *Budapest V*.
- ICELAND — Icelandic Red Cross, Øldugøtu 4, Post Box 872, *Reykjavik*.
- INDIA — Indian Red Cross, 1 Red Cross Road, *New Delhi 1*.
- INDONESIA — Indonesian Red Cross, Djalan Abdulmuis 66, P.O. Box 2009, *Djakarta*.
- IRAN — Iranian Red Lion and Sun Society, Avenue Ark, *Tehran*.
- IRAQ — Iraqi Red Crescent, Al-Mansour, *Baghdad*.
- IRELAND — Irish Red Cross, 16 Merrion Square, *Dublin 2*.
- ITALY — Italian Red Cross, 12 via Toscana, *Rome*.
- IVORY COAST — Ivory Coast Red Cross Society, B.P. 1244, *Abidjan*.
- JAMAICA — Jamaica Red Cross Society, 76 Arnold Road, *Kingston 5*.
- JAPAN — Japanese Red Cross, 1-1-5 Shiba Daimon, Minato-Ku, *Tokyo 105*.
- JORDAN — Jordan National Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 10 001, *Amman*.
- KENYA — Kenya Red Cross Society, St Johns Gate, P.O. Box 40712, *Nairobi*.
- KHMER REPUBLIC — Khmer Red Cross, 17 Vithei Croix-Rouge khmère, P.O.B. 94, *Phnom-Penh*.
- KOREA (Democratic People's Republic) — Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, *Pyongyang*.
- KOREA (Republic) — The Republic of Korea National Red Cross, 32-3 Ka Nam San-Donk, *Seoul*.
- KUWAIT — Kuwait Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 1359, *Kuwait*.

ADDRESSES OF NATIONAL SOCIETIES

- LAOS — Lao Red Cross, P.B. 650, *Vientiane*.
- LEBANON — Lebanese Red Cross, rue Général Spears, *Beirut*.
- LESOTHO — Lesotho Red Cross Society, P.O. Box 366, *Maseru*.
- LIBERIA — Liberian National Red Cross, National Headquarters, 107 Lynch Street, P.O. Box 226, *Monrovia*.
- LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC — Libyan Red Crescent, Berka Omar Mukhtar Street, P.O. Box 541, *Benghazi*.
- LIECHTENSTEIN — Liechtenstein Red Cross, FL-9490 *Vaduz*.
- LUXEMBOURG — Luxembourg Red Cross, Parc de la Ville, C.P. 1806, *Luxembourg*.
- MADAGASCAR — Red Cross Society of Madagascar, rue Clémenceau, P.O. Box 1168, *Tananarive*.
- MALAWI — Malawi Red Cross, Hall Road, Box 247, *Blantyre*.
- MALAYSIA — Malaysian Red Cross Society 519 Jalan Belfield, *Kuala Lumpur*.
- MALI — Mali Red Cross, B.P. 280, route de Koulikora, *Bamako*.
- MEXICO — Mexican Red Cross, Avenida Ejército Nacional n° 1032, *México 10, D.F.*
- MONACO — Red Cross of Monaco, 27 boul. de Suisse, *Monte Carlo*.
- MONGOLIA — Red Cross Society of the Mongolian People's Republic, Central Post Office, Post Box 537, *Ulan Bator*.
- MOROCCO — Moroccan Red Crescent, rue Benzakour, B.P. 189, *Rabat*.
- NEPAL — Nepal Red Cross Society, Tripureswar, P.B. 217, *Kathmandu*.
- NETHERLANDS — Netherlands Red Cross, 27 Prinsessegracht, *The Hague*.
- NEW ZEALAND — New Zealand Red Cross, Red Cross House, 14, Hill Street, *Wellington 1*. (P.O. Box 12-140, *Wellington North*).
- NICARAGUA — Nicaraguan Red Cross, 12 Avenida Noroeste 305, *Managua, D.N.*
- NIGER — Red Cross Society of Niger, B.P. 386, *Niamey*.
- NIGERIA — Nigerian Red Cross Society, Eko Akete Close, off St. Gregory Rd., Onikan, P.O. Box 764, *Lagos*.
- NORWAY — Norwegian Red Cross, Parkveien 33b, *Oslo*.
- PAKISTAN — Pakistan Red Cross, Dr Dawood Pota Road, *Karachi 4*.
- PANAMA — Panamanian Red Cross, Apartado 668, Zona 1, *Panamá*.
- PARAGUAY — Paraguayan Red Cross, calle André Barbero y Artigas 33, *Asunción*.
- PERU — Peruvian Red Cross, Jirón Chancay 881, *Lima*.
- PHILIPPINES — Philippine National Red Cross, 860 United Nations Avenue, P.O.B. 280, *Manila D-406*.
- POLAND — Polish Red Cross, Mokotowska 14, *Warsaw*.
- PORTUGAL — Portuguese Red Cross, Jardim 9 de Abril, 1 a 5, *Lisbon 3*.
- ROMANIA — Red Cross of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Strada Biserica Amzei 29, *Bucaresti*.
- SAN MARINO — San Marino Red Cross, Palais gouvernemental, *San Marino*.
- SAUDI ARABIA — Saudi Arabian Red Crescent, *Riyadh*.
- SENEGAL — Senegalese Red Cross Society, Bld. Franklin-Roosevelt, P.O.B. 299, *Dakar*.
- SIERRA LEONE — Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 6 Liverpool Street, P.O.B. 427, *Freetown*.
- SOMALI REPUBLIC — Somali Red Crescent Society, P.O. Box 937, *Mogadishu*.
- SOUTH AFRICA — South African Red Cross, Cor. Kruis & Market Streets, P.O.B. 8726, *Johannesburg*.
- SPAIN — Spanish Red Cross, Eduardo Dato 16, *Madrid 10*.
- SUDAN — Sudanese Red Crescent, P.O. Box 235, *Khartoum*.
- SWEDEN — Swedish Red Cross, Artillerigatan 6, 10440, *Stockholm 14*.
- SWITZERLAND — Swiss Red Cross, Taubenstrasse 8, B.P. 2699, *3001 Berne*.
- SYRIA — Syrian Red Crescent, Bd Mahdi Ben Barake, *Damascus*.
- TANZANIA — Tanganyika Red Cross Society, Upanga Road, P.O.B. 1133, *Dar es Salaam*.
- THAILAND — Thai Red Cross Society, King Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, *Bangkok*.
- TOGO — Togolese Red Cross Society, 51, rue Boko Soga, P.O. Box 655, *Lomé*.
- TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO — Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society, 105, Woodford Street, P.O. Box 357, *Port of Spain*.
- TUNISIA — Tunisian Red Crescent, 19 rue d'Angleterre, *Tunis*.
- TURKEY — Turkish Red Crescent, Yenisehir, *Ankara*.
- UGANDA — Uganda Red Cross, Nabunya Road, P.O. Box 494, *Kampala*.
- UPPER VOLTA — Upper Volta Red Cross, P.O.B. 340, *Ouagadougou*.
- URUGUAY — Uruguayan Red Cross, Avenida 8 de Octubre 2990, *Montevideo*.
- U.S.A. — American National Red Cross, 17th and D Streets, N.W., *Washington 6, D.C.*
- U.S.S.R. — Alliance of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Tcheremushki, J. Tcheremushkinskii proezd 5, *Moscow W-36*.
- VENEZUELA — Venezuelan Red Cross, Avenida Andrés Bello No. 4, Apart. 3185, *Caracas*.
- VIET NAM (Democratic Republic) — Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, 68 rue Bà-Triệu, *Hanoi*.
- VIET NAM (Republic) — Red Cross of the Republic of Viet Nam, 201 duong Hồng-Thập-Tu, No. 201, *Saigon*.
- YUGOSLAVIA — Yugoslav Red Cross, Simina ulica broj 19, *Belgrade*.
- ZAIRE (Republic of) — Red Cross of the Republic of Zaire, 41 av. Valcke, P.O. Box 1712, *Kinshasa*.
- ZAMBIA — Zambia Red Cross, P.O. Box R.W.1., Ridgeway, *Lusaka*.